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determined to accomplish results by methods which it is believed will be welcomed by capable public officials willing to do their duty. It will be equally prepared to attack those who are derelict or incompetent. It needs the support of the community, it needs the co-operation of the officials and it asks to be judged by its actions alone."

ROBERT H. GAULT.

(See p. 143, *infra*.)

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE CHICAGO POLICE AND THE ILLINOIS DIVISION OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

As usual, a great outcry has arisen in Chicago against paroled men who are alleged by the police of the city to be occasioning a great wave of crime. This allegation is made, no doubt, by persons who for the most part do not distinguish between probation and parole. Nevertheless the Division of Pardons and Parole under the Department of Public Welfare, State of Illinois, has undertaken to redouble its efforts to the end that the parole system shall not be liable to charges of laxness. Mr. Will Colvin, Commissioner of Pardons and Parole, and Mr. John L. Whitman, Commissioner of Prisons, in the course of last December and January had frequent conferences with the Chief of Detectives and the Chief of Police in Chicago together with the Assistant Chief and several captains relative to the possibility of entering into an agreement with the police department that would insure not only better supervision but greater protection to paroled men. They wished to be assured that paroled men who are making an honest endeavor to serve their parole faithfully would have an opportunity to do so. The state officials became convinced that the police department would act in good faith co-operatively and they were ready to make assignments from the police department to aid the Division of Pardons and Paroles in exercising supervision over men on parole. Tentative plans for co-operation were drawn up and approved on both sides. A statement is appended hereto from Mr. Will Colvin, Commissioner of Pardons and Parole. Under the terms of the agreement five men were assigned originally by the police chief to co-operate with the state authorities. Another has since been added. The Chief of Police is said to be taking an active part in the work they are doing. For the present, at least, it is considered unwise to give to other officers outside the circle of these six, information with respect to paroled prisoners within the city. The Division of Pardons and Parole is satisfied that these members of the police force are furnish-

ing to paroled men the sort of protection that will be of assistance to them in honestly working out their parole.

The statement from the Commissioner of Pardons and Parole follows:

"Satisfactory results have accompanied an agreement entered into in the early part of February between the state paroling authorities and the Chicago Police Department for the close supervision of persons upon parole in Chicago from the penal institutions.

"The plan for co-operation with the Chicago Police Department in the handling of persons upon parole is the first effort made along this line in the twenty-three years the indeterminate sentence and parole law has been in operation in Illinois. Starting with two important essentials the details of the plan for co-operation between the police department and the Division of Pardons and Paroles now are well matured and satisfactory results already are being obtained. The two important essentials made the basis of the co-operation scheme are, as follows:

(a) "If persons commit crime while upon parole the state authorities are as anxious to have them returned to the penitentiary as the police authorities.

(b) "If persons upon parole are making an honest effort to redeem themselves and are faithfully living up to the parole agreement the police department must take the same friendly interest in their welfare as the Division of Pardons and Paroles.

"Under the agreement for co-operation the so-called drag-net under which as many as a hundred persons upon parole were from time to time gathered into the police stations of Chicago, without specific or individual charges being made against them, has been eliminated. Throughout many years the operation of the drag-net proved most destructive to the parole work of the state. In its operation men who were honestly endeavoring to get along and properly observing their parole were herded into the police stations and frequently kept incarcerated for a week or ten days at a time without being permitted to communicate with their friends, relatives or attorneys. In the carrying out of this system many men, losing one job after another, frequently became discouraged in their efforts and returned to the ways of crime.

"Chief of Police Garrity believes it is as much the duty of the Chicago Police Department to aid persons upon parole and thereby save them from committing crimes, as it is the duty of his department to capture and arrest persons who have committed offenses.

"Five sergeants of police have been assigned to parole work in Chicago. Their headquarters are in the Chicago office of the State Parole Department. These officers have full and complete access, just as the state parole agents, to all the office records pertaining to persons upon parole in Chicago and Cook County. These five police sergeants, working with the various police sergeants assigned to the different police stations in Chicago, have full and complete knowledge as to where each person upon parole works in the daytime and sleeps at night. Full authority has been delegated to the police sergeants to require any person upon parole to change his residence when, in the opinion of the police, the living place is not conducive to right living and good conduct. Under close supervision of this character persons upon parole will be unable to commit crime without being caught.

"While the plan for co-operation between the state paroling authorities and the Chicago police is something new in Chicago, it is not new in several of the larger cities down-state. For more than a year the present Division of Pardons and Paroles has been working in harmony and complete accord with the police departments in several cities with most satisfactory results."

ROBERT H. GAULT.

THE LOAN SHARK EVIL

In our section on NOTES AND ABSTRACTS in the present number we publish at length a model anti-loan shark law which has been drawn by the Legal Reform Bureau. It will be remembered by readers of this JOURNAL that we published an article by E. E. Eubank on "The Loan Shark Evil in Chicago" (VIII, 1, 69 ff). It was based upon an investigation made by Professor Eubank while he was acting temporarily as Director of the Welfare Commission of the City of Chicago. Like other studies of the sort, it demonstrated the utterly inhuman methods prevalent nowadays of handling what should be a legitimate business. As long as hosts of men and women are living upon small wages or small salaries upon the mere edge of competency, a slight disturbance in the normal course of affairs, such as prolonged illness necessitating hospital and medical care, or death in the family, or other accidents, the necessity for making small loans from time to time, even for the purpose of meeting household expenses temporarily, will exist. It is all very well for those who are firmly situated from the financial point of view to say that every person must live within his income. Inevitably situations arise in which it is utterly impos-